Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

The Electric Telegraph.

Most wondrous specimen of art
With Nature's laws combined,
Thou act'st an enchanter's part,
Unrivalled in its kind.

United at a moment's date,
Two distant spots we see;
Whilst time and space, annihilate,
Are set at naught by thee.

The fabled wonders, which of old
Our childhood loved to read,
Have scarcely equal wonders told,
To match thy lightning speed.

The voice of the magician's wand,
Bade distant scenes appear;
Whilst [illegible] lands, at thy command,
Obediently hear.

O'er miles and miles the message flies,
Yet scarcely is it said,
When lo! the distant replies
[illegible] a moment's dead!

When shall thy new-found influence cease?
How far will it extend?
Shall not it [illegible] powers increase,
Remotest nations blend?

Yet [illegible] find,
[illegible] space;
Then think of all the [illegible] combined,
With which thou'lt have to deal!

And [illegible] back
[illegible] foreign nation,
With Secretaries at [illegible],
All [illegible] vexation.

The Post-office distanced will be,
For who['ll] [illegible] writing,
When [illegible] by thee,
Whilst queries we're indicting?

Let's have a talk, then, quite at ease,
And gossip [illegible],
Let's [illegible] with the Chinese,
And jest with [illegible].

We'll [illegible] in Paris,
Tell [illegible],
Just [illegible] in Timbuctoo,
And whisper with Japan.

And [illegible] the world [illegible],
For [illegible] shall not [illegible],
[illegible], through thee, the very Poles
[illegible].

INSTRUCTIVE.

The New Englander.

Happy is the household over which a New England wife presides! blessed the child whose cradle is rocked by the hand, whose slumber is hallowed by the prayers of a New England mother! The order of the Roman policy is reversed. Here acquired, and then inhabited; the New Englander inhabits, and then gains the mastery, not by force of arms, but by mother-wit, steadiness and thrift. That there should be, among some of the other races, a little occasional petulance, is not to be wondered at; but it is only superficial. The New Englander goes forth, not as a spy or an enemy, and the gifts which he carries, excite gratitude, not fear. He soon becomes identified with his neighbors, their interests are one with his, and the benefits of his enterprising character swell the advantage of the community where he has planted himself, thus tending to produce a moral homogeneousness throughout the vast territory. Yet let it be remembered that this New England influence, diffusing itself, like the noiseless but transforming leaven, through the present and future States, while it makes them precious as allies, would also make them formidable as rivals, terrible as enemies. The New Englander loses little of his main characteristics by migration. He is as shrewd, though not necessarily as economical, a calculator in the valley of the Mississippi, as his brethren in the East, as brave as his fathers were at Lexington or Charlestown. It were the height of suicidal folly for the people of the maritime States to attempt holding as subjects or tributaries, directly or indirectly, the people between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains; but those who have not travelled among our prairie and forest settlements, can have only a faint idea of the filial reverence, the deferential respect, the yearning love, with which they turn to the land where their fathers sleep, and to you who guard their sepulchres.—[Dr. Bethune's Oration.

TO TEACH THE MANY.—There is a large proportion of the public with whom *repetition* does more than anything else; who require to have an argument obtruded on their notice many times before they can be brought to attend to it, and made familiar to them before they fully comprehend it. It is only from the intelligent, candid and attentive, that an error can be at once pulled up by the roots; with the generality, the process must be like that of the backwoodsman in extirpating trees, which he fells first, and then, year by year, pulls off the shoots as they spring up, till the stump dies and decays, after which he pulls it up.

THE STORY TELLER.

From Godey's Lady's Book, for June 1849.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

It generally happens that those who try to overreach others, overreach themselves in the end. This was the case with Farmer Edmonds. He was laying up money as fast as any of his neighbors, whose means of accumulation were no greater than his own, and ought to have been satisfied and thankful. But unfortunately, the desires of Farmer Edmonds, like those of a great many other people, were always a little in advance of his income. Once a week he came regularly to the Philadelphia market, a distance of fifteen miles, with his produce; and he never went home entirely satisfied with the amount received for his poultry, eggs, butter, fruit or vegetables, unless prices were at the highest mark on the scale. The wry face of a customer who paid him thirty-eight cents for a pound of butter, or twenty-five cents for a dozen of eggs, was a pleasant rather than a disagreeable object to his eyes, for so he won, he cared not a farthing who lost.

One day, Mr. G—— a well-known citizen, who had frequently bought from Edmonds, stopped at the stall where the farmer exhibited his various things for sale, taking hold of a pair of fine-looking chickens, asked the price.

'Seventy-five,' replied the farmer.

The chickens were large, and Mr. G—— did not think the price high.

'Are they young and tender?' he inquired.

'Is it possible,' said Edmonds, smiling in a peculiar way, 'that an old marketer like you can't tell a pair of young chickens?'

Now, Mr. G—— could buy of almost any one. It was not often that a tough old rooster or gobbler was passed off upon him; but on the present occasion, the words of the farmer completely disarmed him. Of course, the chickens must be so tender that the skin would almost break from looking at them, and felt a little piqued, that he had not been able to perceive this instantly; so lifting them in his basket, he said—'I'll take them.'

Seventy-five cents were handed over and pocketed by the farmer without any compunctions, notwithstanding the pair of bipeds sold to Mr. G—— might have belonged to Noah's menagerie for all the teeth of those who happened to be called to eat them would be able to tell to the contrary.

As G—— walked home, he recalled the peculiar expression and tone of the farmer, and a suspicion that all was not right flitted through his mind; but he had dealt with Edmonds for years, and though he had always found him close and well up to the market in prices, he had never detected him seeking to gain an advantage over a customer. He wished however he had used his own judgement in making the purchase, instead of relying on so equivocal a recommendation as that of the farmer.

'If those chickens should be tough,' he muttered to himself in a threatening way, as he walked along, 'he's had the last dollar of my money.'

Dinner time came and Mr. G—— went home from his place of business. As he sat down to the table, a large plump pair of chickens were before him, beautifully browned, and their savory odor penetrated the olfactory sense with an unfailing promise of good things for the palate.—The incident of the morning had left its prominent place in the memory, that no suspicions of toughness was in the mind of Mr. G——, as he drew, with an active hand, the great carving knife athwart the sharpening steel.

'What a fine large pair of chickens,' said Mrs. G——, 'What did they cost?'

'Three quarters.'

'That was not dear.'

'No; I thought it reasonable.'

'If they are only tender. Hannah said she did'nt think they were very young.'

'We'll soon know about that,' remarked Mr. G——, a recollection of what had occurred at the time of their purchasing crossing his mind at the moment.—Driving his fork into the breast bone of one of them, he held it firm while he cut round a wing and endeavored to sever that appendage from the body: but the wing was so firmly held in its place by sundry ligaments, well developed by long use, to permit an easy accomplishment of this task. Mr. G——, however, had a strong hand and good resolutions, and against these, aided by a sharp knife, even the wing of a seven year old rooster could not maintain a defensive. The member at length came off, but in doing so, was driven over the side of the dish upon the table cloth.

Mr. G—— looked at the edge of his knife for a moment.

'My knife must be very dull,' said he, 'or else this chicken is as old as Methuselah.

A vigorous application of the blade to the steel followed, an then the other wing was taken in hand. It came off about as easy as the first. The legs were dislocated and detached more quickly, and in due time, the fowl, separated into portions according to the most approved rules of carving, lay spread forth upon the dish; but this task, had not been accomplished by Mr. G—— without considerable muscular exertion, which was apparent from the beads of perspiration collected from his forehead and about his lips.

'Well, that beats all!' he exclaimed, as he laid down his knife and fork and applied his handkerchief to his face. 'The teeth that go through that will need filling.'

'Try the other, said Mrs G——;' perhaps it is more tender.'

'If it is'nt we shall be bad off for a dinner,' returned Mr. G——, as he resumed his carver and went to work on the second bird. After severing one of the wings, he gave up in dispair: it was even tougher than the first.

'How in the world did you come to buy such a pair of fowls?' said Mrs. G——. 'You certainly never could have examined them.'

'If I had, I certainly never could have bought them. Edmonds has cheated me for once in his life, but he'll never do it again.'

'Did he sell you the pair of chickens as young and tender?'

'He did, to all intends and purposes.'

'I did'nt believe that of him.'

'Nor did I. He's always up to the market and deals close, but his things have been good. Well, he'll make nothing by this operation; no man ever cheats me twice. He's had the last dollar of my money.'

'I don't know what we'll do about butter,' said Mrs. G——, 'if you stop buying from him.'

'There is just as good butter in the market as his,' replied Mr. G——, as he commenced helping to portions of the tough chicken he had succeeded in carving by main strength.

'Perhaps there is, but we never succeeded in getting it uniformly good as that of Edmonds.

'You may send for it, if you choose, but I will never spend another dollar with the bare-faced cheating rascal,' said Mr. G——, in an indignant tone.

The attempt to masticate the chicken proved altogether unsuccessful, and was soon abandoned. The children ate the dressing, while Mr. and Mrs. G—— made the vegetables that were on the table serve for their first course, and supplied all deficiencies when the desert appeared.

To have been so completely taken in annoyed Mr. G—— terribly, and he could not so much as smile at the adroitness with which the thing was done. Edmonds came to market every Saturday, and Mr. G—— had usually bought from him as much butter as would last them for the week. On the Thursday evening succeeding the affair of the chickens, Mrs. G—— remarked with some surprise in her voice, that the small piece of butter on the table was all that remained of the six pounds bought on the last market day.

'And to-morrow's only Friday,' said Mr. G——.

'It used to last up to Saturday, until within the last three months, but now it always gives out.'

'Our family's no larger.'

'No: nor do we use any more of it in cooking than formerly.'

Mr. G—— thought for a moment, and then said with some animation,—'I think I understand it. Have you noticed any difference in the size of the prints?'

On reflection, Mrs. G—— thought she had noticed them as appearing smaller.

'That's it you may depend on't; the butter isn't weight. A man who will cheat one way will in another.'

'He wouldn't dare to do that.'

'Why?'

'The risk is to great.'

'A rogue will risk a good deal.'

'His butter would be taken from him by the clerk of the market.'

'It's my impression that Edmonds hasn't much butter in his tub by the place where he stands. There's the temptation. But we'll give him a trial. Send for our usual quantity on Saturday—I wont go near him—and we will have it weighed.'

This was done, and sure enough, a loss in weight was discovered. Out of the six pounds, four were light.

'I've got my man now!' exclaimed G——, not attempting to conceal the pleasure he felt.—'Next Saturday he will probably become more familiarly acquainted with the clerk than he has yet been.'

It was too true, as Mr. G—— had discovered.

In his anxiety to render his dairy operations profitable, the farmer had been tempted to encroach upon the legal weight of butter due his customers. He had been coming to market so long, his butter had been so often examined by the clerk, that inspection of his tub had ceased to be riged. Moreover, his customers were early, and it frequently happened that but few prints remained when the clerk came along his way. If in some forty or fifty pounds he could pinch off enough to make five or six prints, it would be a handsome gain every week. He looked at it on every side; calculated the risk and the benefit, and finally resolved to make a beginning.—Twelve prints out of forty tried: from these he gained two extra, which he sold for fifty cents. Emboldened by this result, the next week tried twenty pounds, and made one dollar by the operation. When the clerk came round, the light butter was usually all gone, or if any remained, it was so managed that none of it found its way into his scales.

After selling the tough chickens to Mr. G——, the farmer felt a little uncomfortable, for G—— was an old and good customer, and he did not wish to lose him. Of course when the fowl came upon the table, G—— would discover that he had been taken in, and would in all probability be highly indignant. That he was not far out of the way in his conjecture, he was satisfied on the next market day, when he saw G—— go by his market stand without once looking towards him.

In the week succeeding, the farmer's evil genius tempted him still farther from the right path. The whole of his butter, with the exception of some ten lumps, which were to serve as a screen when the clerk came along, was moulded into prints that weighed considerably less than a pound. With this among other products of his farm, Edmonds went to market, flattering himself that he should be a clear gainer by the operation, of from two to three dollars.

But human calculations are sometimes vain.—Scarcely had Farmer Edmonds disposed of a dozen pounds of his fine fresh butter, when the market clerk stepped before him with his handsome brass scales in his hand, and said——, I guess I must go a little deeper into your tub this morning than usual, friend Edmonds. There's nothing like keeping your folks honest.'

There was an instant change in the expression of the farmer's face, which the clerk did not fail to observe. Setting down his basket, with the air of one who expected to put something into it, the clerk laid aside the lumps that formed the upper stratum of butter, and took a print from beneath. Placing it in his scales in opposition to a pound weight, it arose instantly towards the receding beam.

'That's bad!' said he, removing the lump of butter to his basket, and placing another in the scale, which proved as light as its predecessor, and was soon laid by its side. And lump after lump followed, to the grief and chagrin of the exposed farmer, until between thirty and forty had passed from his tub to the basket of the clerk.

During this progress of the scene, a little crowd was attracted, all of whom, from the merry newsboy, to the staid Guardian of the Poor who made a careful examination of the tub to see how much the inmates of the Almshouse were to gain by the operation, enjoyed the countryman's mortification. He, poor fellow, hid his diminished head as quickly as it could be done after the departure of the clerk, and went back to his home a little wiser if no better.

'You met with rather a bad accident last week,' said G—— to the farmer. He could not resist the inclination he felt to see him once more.

'Why, ye—yes,' stammered Edmonds, coloring to the eyes. 'But it wasn't my butter; it was some I brought for a neighbor.'

'Indeed—was it? Then I suppose the butter I've had from you for the last two months was from the dairy of that same neighbor?'

Edmonds was so confused at this unexpected question, that he was unable to reply.

'And the tough chickens?' added Mr. G——, 'They were your neighbor's also I presume?'

The farmer turned his back suddenly on his customer, and the latter, feeling that he had punished him sufficiently, went on his way.

Better that proves light of weight always belongs to neighbors.

TOO BAD—ALMOST.—The Sunday Atlas tells its readers the following:

While walking on the edge of the town a day or two ago, we saw several boys engaged in perpetrating a murder on one of those harmless reptiles called water-snakes, which was lying in the ditch by the roadside. They had thrown several stones at the creature, and paused to dispute whether the vital spark had fled, or was only "playing possum." At this moment a very respectable and skilled physician approached in his carriage, and seeing a small crowd gathered by the side of the ditch, he stopped his horse and inquired what was "going on." The circumstances were related to him by the boys, who were still debating whether it would be necessary to throw a few more stones at their victim, to prevent all chances of recovery.

Another snake was now seen approaching that which was partly killed, and moved about as if to ascertain the extent of the injuries it had received.

'That,' said the physician, who was looking on from his carriage, 'that is the snake doctor!'

'Is it?' cried the boys; 'then come along, Jake, it's no use to throw another stone; if the doctor is tending him, he's as good as dead, and all h—ll couldn't save him!'

The medical gentleman gave his horse a severe stroke with the whip, and went off at a brisk canter; the boys left in an opposite direction, perfectly satisfied that the snake doctor would give a good account of his patient!

One of the farmers of Berks county, Pennsylvania, gives as a reason of his opposition to the formation of the new county of Madison, that "he had already far enough to go to the Philadelphia market, *without going through another county*."

OLD PUT'S GALLOWS.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The New York Sunday Times gives some interesting particulars, by H. A. Buckingham, Esq., relative to the capture of Lieut. Palmer, a British spy.

Near Peekskill, not far from the main road, stands a clump of forest trees, among which an aged hickory is conspicuous. It bore for a long time, and still bears, I believe, the name of 'Old Put's Gallows,' from the fact that it was the place of military execution when Putnam commanded the line.

In the early part of August, 1777, General Tyron was at the British outposts, near Kin's bridge. It will be remembered that he was royal Governor of New York at the commencement of the revolution, and a full colonel of British regulars. After war broke out, he was placed on active service and raised to a general's rank, with power to recruit and equip a tory corps or brigade from the Americans who yet remained loyal to the crown and government of Great Britain.

For a long time it had been a favorite project with Putnam that an attempt should be made to recapture the city of New York. From all accounts it appears that Washington did not dislike the plan, but, with prudent caution, did not wish to hazard at that time the risk of a defeat. Putnam, however, made several feints and false movements at his outposts to alarm Sir Henry Clinton, in which he succeeded, and thus kept the British troops within the city for its protection, that otherwise aided by the fleet, would have been ravaging the adjacent shores of other States. It became necessary to Sir Henry Clinton that he should know the position and condition of Putnam's troops, more accurately, and also endeavor, if possible, to ascertain what parties in the city gave Putnam such an accurate knowledge of all his, Clinton's plans.

Tyron was busy raising 'new levies,' and for him Sir Henry sent.

'General Tyron,' he said, 'I must know the position of Putnam's troops, and their number, including his fresh battallions of militia. You ought to find some one—a native—who has enlisted in your corps, that will go into the highlands and obtain it for us. The reward shall be liberal, and if successful, the person shall be advanced in grade.'

'I think I have such a man, Sir Henry, a Sergeant in De Lancey's Regiment. He enlisted only about a week ago, and is intelligent and ambitious. He has friends on the other side who do not know he has joined us yet.'

'The very man. Go and send him.'

General Tyron was absent about two hours, for he had to send to Harlem, where the Sergeant was stationed, undergoing a drill with others of the 'new levies,' and their officers.

'I have seen the man and had a long conversation with him,' said Tyron, when he entered. 'He is willing to undertake it on one condition, and that only a condition of pride.'

'What is it?'

'That he receives a Lieutenant's commission at once. He will then depart the instant you require, and is confident of success.'

'Do you know him to be worthy of reliance?'

'From all that I can learn, as well as from my own judgment, I should not doubt it in the least.'

'Then let his commission be made out, and send him with it to me. If I have the same opinion of him then I will sign it.'

The young sergeant soon made his appearance. He was not more than three and twenty years of age, of good personal appearance, and a cunning twinkle about his black eye denoting no want of confidence in his own good opinion. Sir Henry was so well pleased with him that his instructions were soon complete; and receiving his commission, the new lieutent bade the British commander farewell, to return with the desired information. On reaching his quarters, he changed his military suit, ripped the lining of his cocked hat, under which he placed his commission, which he carefully re-sewed, saying to himself—

'I think when Miss Rosa Milford sees my commission as an officer in his majesty's service, she will no longer refuse the hand of Nathan Palmer.'

The next moment he left the further British outposts at Kingsbridge, on horseback, where General Tyron had accompanied him to pursue his expedition. It was a beautiful morning, and he looked forward with all the anticipations of pleasure, and hope gleamed warmly in his breast. He passed the 'neutral grounds' without molestation, and advanced into what was considered the American district without being troubled by any of the occasional travellers on the road, although almost every one was armed and carried a musket. Now and then he met an American yeoman or farmer with whom he was acquainted, that knew not yet of his defection, for he was born in that section of the country, and residents within a wide circle were considered as neighbors.

Late in the afternoon he came within sight of the regular American outpost, when he turned off the main road by a narrower one that led to a mill and dwelling on the banks of a small but rapid stream. Let us for a moment look into the dwelling and notice its inmates. One was a girl about eighteen, a fine rustic beauty, engaged in some trifling housework, but mainly listening to the conversation of a lively looking, brown complexioned young man in half military garb. It was evident that what he said pleased her, for she looked at him from time to time, as she smiled archly, with fondness. These two were Rosa Milford, the miller's daughter, and William Townley, a neighboring farmer's son, and an ensign in the American army lying near.

'Who is that, William, coming towards the mill, on horseback?'

'As I live,' said the young man, it is your old spark, that sly rascal, Nathan Palmer, the dominie's nephew, who despises him and has cast him off. The rogue, I heard it in private this morning, had enlisted in the refugee corps. If I knew certain, he should swing for it. Depend upon it, Rosa, he is here for no good purpose or reason.'

'Do not be seen, William. Leave me to manage him.'

The young man retired by a back door, but not out of hearing, as the tory lieutenant and spy entered by the front. He advanced with a bold step.

'Miss Rosa, I have but little time to spare, and want your answer at once. Read that.' He took the commission from the lining of his hat, and placed it before her.

'Some difference between holding a commission in King George's service, and being a ragged continental!'

'Nathan Palmer,' said Rosa, sternly, 'I always disliked you, now I hate you!' And she handed him his commission.

'Do you refuse to be my wife now?'

'Your wife!' Leave this house, or I shall be tempted to loose the dog at the mill upon you.'

'Good bye, Miss Rosa,' he said, grinding his teeth in anger. 'Look to your father's mill yourself. I will be avenged!' And he mounted his horse and rode swiftly away.

Rosa hastened to the back door to look for her lover. He was just entering the woods leading to the camp, and a wave of his hand indicated to Rosa that he knew Palmer's errand.—He hastened to the camp, had an interview with Putnam, and the latter issued his private orders, Palmer came into the lines that night with the freedom of an old companion, and having, as he supposed, accomplished his errand, was about taking his departure, when he was arrested, and the fatal commission was full proof of his guilt as a spy. After a brief trial he was ordered to be hung on 'Put's gallows' the next afternoon.

Before the hour for execution came, Tyron, who heard of the arrest of Palmer, sent in a flag, declaring it murder to hang a mere civilian, who happened to be a loyalist; and threatened retaliation. He was not aware that Palmer's commission had been found upon his person. Putnam wrote back this brief and memorable note:

'HEAD QUARTERS, Aug. 7, 1777.

'Sir:—Nathan Palmer, a Lieutenant in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy—he was condemned as a spy—and you my rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ISRAEL PUTNAM,

'His Excellency, Gen. Tyron.

'P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged.'

Such was 'Old Put,' prompt to execute and decide. The hickory tree still remains standing near Peekskill.

Col. Benton spoke at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 9th of August, to about 800 people in a grove. His speech was entirely new, and said to be bolder than his first one at Jefferson City.—Among other things he said that "slavery is now both abolished and prohibited in New Mexico."

Col. Benton was arrested on the 9th, in St. Joseph, Mo., at the instance of Judge Birch, for slander, in publicly charging Judge B. with improper conduct in his family. Col. Benton filed an answer, and petitioned for a change of venue to Clinton county, the residence of Judge Birch.

A LARGE WATERMELON.—The Alabama Argus has been shown a watermelon of uncommon size, from the plantation of a friend which weighed *seventy-three pounds and a quarter*, and measured *eighteen feet six inches* in circumference, and *twelve feet nine inches* in diameter!

AN EASY RULE FOR FARMERS. A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels; so if you see that quoted at fifty-six shillings, it is seven shillings a bushel. A shilling is twenty-four cents—multiply by seven and you leave $1,68 per bushel.

There is a class of dreadfully humble people who make immense claims at the very time that they are explaining that they have no claims.—They say they know they cannot be esteemed; they are well aware that they are not wanted, and so on; all the while making it a sort of grievance and a claim that they are not what they know themselves not to be; whereas, if they did but fall back upon their humility and keep themselves quiet about their demerits, they would be strong then, and in their place and happy, doing what they could.

A friend observes, that he always [illegible] under the marriage head for the *news of the week*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Europa brings us one week's later news from Europe. She arrived on Tuesday at Halifax. The commercial news from all quarters, is of a cheering character.

HUNGARY.—The latest intelligence within our reach from Hungary, is embraced in advices from Vienna, of the 25th ult. The news from that quarter continues has blind and unsatisfactory, and as full of contradictions as ever. The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th published what is called an explanation of the manner in which Gen Gorgey's surrender was brought about.—The document contains however, so little that is new, it is not deemed advisable to quote it; for whilst it carefully informs the public of all those circumstances of which they are already advised, it with equal care eschews throwing light upon those circumstances of the case, which are still open to the broadest doubts and suspicions. The London News in speculating upon the causes and results of the downfall of Hungary, says that "the general belief throughout the continent is that the Hungarian General surrendered with his army, to Paskawitch, on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explanation of the enigma, and it is a very natural one, then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire, wielded either defacto, or by an influence which Napoleon foretold to Europe. The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt, but that Gen Klapka still held possession of Comorn, and one account affirms that on the 18th ult. an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.—The Ban Jellachich arrived at Temesvar, on the 16th. He is stated to have met no opposition on his way, and to have found the roads covered with arms and warlike stores, that had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars. Baron Haynau in his last bulletin, reports that at the present moment, all the Banat, and all Transylvania are cleared of the insurgents.

On the 19th the corps of Batsary surrendered to the Prussian army. These troops consisting of 7000 foot, 1000 horse, with 4000 muskets, and 2 cannon, laid down their arms at Boros Jeno. Bem and Guion, surrounded by Gen. Luders, left their troops and contrived to escape. The insurgents left without leaders, laid down their arms to the number of 8000, with 50 cannon—Desewffy gave himself up prisoner to Gen Wallmoden. Since the capitulation of Arad, 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured. Gen. Paskewitch has delivered over the chiefs of the rebellion, the former deputies of the diet, all prisoners and materials of war, to the Austrian commander. A despatch from Gen. Walmoden, which reached Temesvar on the 19th, announced from Lugos, that the Hungarian leader Lazar, of the 9th corps, had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Simbscher, who was in pursuit of him, stipulating for the free retreat of the officers on their parole, on oath, to present themselves when summoned. Gen. Haynau however rejected these conditions, and summoned Lazar to surrender at discretion. Meanwhile the pursuit continued without relaxation. According to the Wanderer the decision of the Emperor concerning the surrendered corps of Gorgey is, that the men be partly enlisted in the Imperial ranks, and partly dismissed to their homes; and that the officers be submitted to trial. Gorgey is not to be brought to Vienna, but to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress! Accounts from Pesth of the 21st, state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other reports affirmed that he had been seen passing through Lippa. Another account still, from Turkey, assures us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they have embarked in an English ship. The letter from Gorgey to Klapka, directing the surrender of Comorn, assigned no reason for his course, other than that he had become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and that he wished to give peace to his country, as the only expedient to save it from utter perdition. A letter from Kossuth, written before he knew of the surrender of Gorgey, is said by Austrian authority, to have been found, which contained a frank admission that the Magyar cause was irretrievably lost.

GERMANY.—The scheme of federation, proposed by Prusian and Hanover, has been adhered to, and ratified.

FRANCE.—During the recess of the Legislative Assembly all parties seem to have agreed upon a cessation of political strife, and speculation upon the future prospects of France is confined just now, to the rumor of a change in the Ministry, which it is positively asserted has no foundation, except in the wishes of those who aim at the dislocation of the present administration. *

The Red Republican party are holding their councils at Geneva, and it is asserted that Ledru Rollin has passed through Germany on his road to join them in the deliberations. The Russian Minister in Paris, in a formal note, has given an assurance to the French government that the Emperor has not thought of territorial aggrandisement, but that he will withdraw his armies as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

ITALY.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the important fact of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22d. The terms agreed upon were unconditional, and founded strictly upon the proclamation of field marshal Count Radetzky, issued by him on the 14th. The siege, though during its continuance formidable to the Venetians, was no less so to the besiegers. The Austrian officers make out that their loss from cholera and fever alone amounts to 20,000 men.

ROME.—Monsignor Savelli has decidedly taken the reins of government. Gen. Oudinot having been recalled by the French government, was to have left Rome with 10,000 troops on the 22d ult., transferring the chief command to Rostolan, who although equally fond of despotism, is said to be less Priest ridden than the magnanimous conqueror of the eternal city.—The Pope positively refuses to recognize as his soldiers all who have borne arms against him.—Every thing continues in an unsettled state, with it is said, little prospect of improvement.

ENGLAND.—The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from cholera during the week were 1276, and from all diseases 2457, which is an increase of 228 on the total mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera.

In Liverpool for the last week, out of 682 deaths from all causes, 408 were from cholera, being a decrease of 161 on the total mortality, and 169 on the deaths from cholera, as compared with the previous week. In London, saline injections were introduced into the system of the patient, by the veins of the arm while in the last stage of a collapse. The patient immediately rallied, and was completely restored in a day or two.

The Queen continues in Scotland.

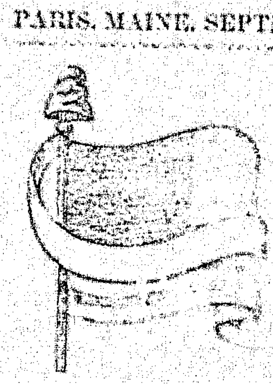
A vessel from one of the Irish ports has brought to Liverpool 17 casks of peat as a part of her cargo.

It is stated in the Paris National, that the report of a matrimonial alliance between the President of the Republic and the daughter of the King of Sweden, rests upon a sure foundation.

The President had experienced two attacks of cholera in a mild form, but at the last accounts was in perfect health. The third and last sitting of the Peace Congress took place on the 24th. The members have all been received with courtesy, and even distinction, by the French government. All the public monuments in the capitol have been thrown open to them. The most distinguished English and American propagandists have been cheered to their heart's content, and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and peaceably.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849.



The Election.

The Returns of votes given on the tenth inst. for Governor and other officers, are yet far from being complete. From the complexion of those received we have no doubt our candidate for Governor is elected by the people.

Of the Senate, the democrats have elected 3 in Oxford, 3 in York, 3 in Waldo, 1 in Aroostook and 1 in Hancock and Washington, making 11 in all. Some of the Eastern district not heard from. The federalists have elected 2 in Cumberland, and 1 in Franklin, making 3 in all. No choice in Lincoln, Kennebec, and probably none in Penobscot.

In the House, so far, we stand as well as we did last year.

The vote of this County for Governor, so far as received we give below.

	1848.			1849.		
	Dana,	Hamlin,	Fessenden,	Hubbard,	Hamlin,	Talbot,
Albany,	33	14	17	73	46	8[illegible]
Andover,	58	61	9	63	69	
Bethel,	154	50	45	213	26	52
Buckfield,				101	42	27
Denmark,	119	19	15	83	13	16
Greenwood,	70		9	62	20	25
Hanover,				24		18
Hartford,	114	43	32	104	42	83
Lovell,	12	50	157	84	20	54
Livermore,	70	118	78	84	130	53
Norway,	125	128	102	168	94	56
Newry,	13	6	2	64	13	
Oxford,	141	42	49	151	41	40
Paris,	301	65	68	353	67	43
Peru,	104		37	177	35	4
Randolph,				125	87	
Stoneham,	9	9	7	52	6	2
Sumner,	60	50	50	113	55	4
Byron,	22	9	21	81	[illegible]	15
Turner,	295	159	58	211	121	26
Woodstock,	124	2	21	129	2	25

REPRESENTATIVES.—Brownfield, &c. Josiah Grant, dem. Bethel, &c. Abernethy Grover, d. Canton, &c. Isaac Chase, Free Soil. Dixfield, &c. J. B. Morrow, whig. Fryeburg, &c. Stephen Gordon, dem. Hebron, &c. Stafford S. Bridgham, dem. Livermore, &c. Nahum Norcross, whig. Paris, &c. Geo. W. Millet, dem. Oxford, &c. E. R. Holmes, dem. Leeds, &c. John I. Bragg, dem.

The publisher of the Ladies' Book [illegible] in error in supposing that the Democrat [illegible] not met [illegible] on his exchange list. We have received that popular work [illegible] him, or [illegible] the [illegible] of the Angel [illegible] come to hand. The [illegible] for Sept. was [illegible] to Oxford, [illegible] Our address is Paris, Me., friend Godey.

☞ *The Old Farmer's Almanac* for 1850 [illegible] promptly issued by Jenks, [illegible] & Co. Boston. It looks as it has [illegible].

BANGOR.—Six new [illegible] cholera [illegible] deaths for 24 hours ending Saturday at ten o'clock.

MR. EDITOR:—While descriptions of other countries are read with avidity, and the Gold Mines of California are the engrossing topic, anything relating to our own country may not perhaps be uninteresting; yet I would attempt by a plain statement of facts to draw the attention of the public to a region hitherto but little known, but which in these days of improvement must soon become of some importance. I refer to the northern sections of the Counties of Oxford and Franklin in Maine, and of Coos in N. Hampshire, a territory lying between the White Mountain range and the highlands which form the Boundary Line, embracing the vallies of the Lakes and tributary streams which constitute the head waters of the Androscoggin River.

Here are about thirty townships, on some of which settlements have commenced, the whole number of inhabitants being about 2500. The soil of these townships is but little if any inferior to that of any portion of Maine or New Hampshire, and they are covered with a growth of timber of superior quality of different kinds.—There is pine timber enough to last twenty years longer at the rate it has been taken off for that time past, and a great amount of Spruce and Cedar of the first quality. Birch, Maple and Cypress, suitable for ship timber, is abundant.

No section of country in New England of equal extent, is richer in water power. At the outlets of the Lakes in four different places the fall of the water amounts to more than 300 feet, the water being so warm in winter as to prevent the obstruction of machinery by the formation of ice; and at the lower falls on each of the tributary streams in nine different places the whole amount of fall is about as much more, being on a level or nearly so with the Lakes.

This district of country being destitute of roads and other facilities of communication and transportation, is now comparatively of little value. If any of the Rail Roads now in contemplation, or progress of construction, should be extended to Lake Umbagog, and canals constructed in three different places amounting to five miles in length, in all, to connect all the Lakes, this territory would soon become as valuable as any of the same extent in the interior of the eastern States.

It is difficult to see any good reason why the A. & St. Lawrence R. R. should not pass through this territory by the way of the Umbagog Lake. That a route exists this way that would meet the requirements of the contract between the A. & St. Lawrence and St. L. & Atlantic Companies is highly probable and a thorough examination of all the [illegible] [illegible] direction should be made. This [illegible] in our own State, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] not yet been examined [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Diamond and Magalloway Rivers. J. M. W.

VERMONT.—It appears the Free whigs have swept the State clean, by increased majorities, carrying their Governor, both branches of the Legislature, and the Member of Congress elected to fill a vacancy.

We are not surprised at this result. The democrats of Vermont, borne down by long defeat, attempted a triumph upon a new issue, or new test, viz: the Slavery question. Their papers and addresses, their speeches and resolutions were filled with the slavery issue, and scarcely anything else. It was an issue, upon slavery where there is no slavery and never can be. It was not the platform for the democratic party, and standing upon it, our friends in Vermont have been whipped most gloriously.

There is nothing [illegible] in New England [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The New Orleans Delta of the 5th publishes letters purporting to be from Cuba, and describing the insurrectionary excitement there being experienced. We give the gist of them, though we perceive that the N. O. Picayune discredits the whole account:

Havana, Sunday Evening, Aug. 26, 1849.—The reports this evening are, that a regiment leave to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the ball has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Ammunition, wagons, &c. have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be *found talking in groups at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.*

Monday Morning, 27th.—A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on their way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The reports are, that Puerto, Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people.

Aug. 29.—Four thousand militia are called into service, two thirds of which are Creoles.—When they strike, it will be for "*Liberty!*"—Conde Lautevenis, Conde O'Rilley, and Marquis Estevan, have been appointed commanders of regiments.

The N. O. Picayune thus speaks of this story of the Delta's correspondent:—

"After diligent inquiry among the merchants and business men who have relations with Havana, we have not been able to ascertain one fact that would seem to confirm the above mentioned startling news. Many letters have been received in this city from Havana by the British steamer, up to the moment of her departure from that port, and, among those we have been permitted to see, there is not one containing a [illegible] [illegible] We have [illegible] conversed with [illegible] passengers who came from Havana by the [illegible] British steamer, who assures us that [illegible] [illegible] of this [illegible] it [illegible] previously to her departure."

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—A correspondent of a New York [illegible], published in the N. Y. Post, writes from California, that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] six cents a yard in New York, sell for one cent in San Francisco. He further says:—

"I know of nothing that could be sent here without loss, unless it be lemons, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] descriptions. I have visited all of the mines, and have spent much [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible] the actual state of affairs in the gold region, and I have no hesitation in saying that [illegible] will be raised in six months from this time."

The New York Courier and Enquirer says—"The California mail, brought by the Empire City, amounted to upwards of eleven thousand letters, and papers "in proportion." Among the letters were several small, neatly sewed linen bags carefully sealed and directed as letters weighing from four to [illegible] ounces. It is hardly necessary to say that they contained samples of the article found in the valley of the Sacramento, which has set the world half mad."

GREAT DISCOVERY IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Three vessels have arrived [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] works [illegible] at Nova Scotia, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SURRENDER OF GORGEY.—A very intelligent friend, now in Paris, writes that the fact is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞ The cars of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, now extend their trips regularly to the town of Oxford, four miles beyond Mechanic Falls. The present arrangement of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Paris, Waterford, Bethel, and [illegible] [illegible] the morning, reach Portland [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—Portland Argus.

TRAVELLING.—A gentleman called upon us [illegible] morning, having travelled from Cincinnati, Ohio, to this town, (Augusta) and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The distance is about 1300 miles.—Age.

☞ The Argus of Saturday, publishes the following extracts of a letter from Elias Shaw, of Portland, received by the Crescent City, dated:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30th.

* * * After a long passage, (six months lacking six days) we have arrived at the desired haven. Instead of a pleasant sail from Valparaiso up, we had series of violent gales—more severe even than those encountered in weathering the Cape." My health never was better, I weigh more than I ever did before. The city of San Francisco is well designed for a large place, and can be compared to nothing better than a *bee hive* of the largest kind. The climate here is not so warm as it averages in Portland, we have a heavy fog or dew every night, nearly as dense as rain. At nine the sun comes out rather warm, and about noon a strong northerly wind sets in, when thick clothing becomes necessary. The air is very pure, fresh meat will keep in the air almost any length of time. There are now probably about twenty thousand people here, in the houses and tents. All new comers land pitch a tent of some sort, until they leave for the mines. Gold is plenty as ever, and no doubt will continue to be for years to come.—One man came down last week with a piece worth $2500—common digging averages from 1 to 3 oz. per day. It is represented as being rather warmer at the mines than here, and many of the diggers have suspended their operations on this account, to resume them again in September, when the rivers will be much advantage, when the rivers will be much lower.—The conveniences for business here are small, there being but a handful decent sized stores, but shanties enough of all kinds. Two wharves are about being built. The market I find overstocked with goods of all kinds. *Lumber* is the only article in demand, and to such an extent is it needed, and for want of room to store their goods that they actually [illegible] the beach and streets with all sorts of articles. Traders will only offer $5 per bbl for Flour, but they won't sell less than 8 or 10. It retails thus by the pound, for 50c. Pork is a 25c per lb.—lard 25 a 30. Boards are worth $300 per M. Brandy is reduced to 25 cts a glass, and we hope [illegible] to get it below nothing, by making it a drug [illegible] it should be. Building lands worth in the States $200 being readily $3000 here—Eggs $1 per doz. Honor and honesty, I am inclined to think, will compare favorably with the states—though gambling is the order of the day, you can see the tables almost covered with gold and silver—which changes hands faster than can be counted. Clothing is cheaper than at home—for it can be picked up in the streets any where; as it is thrown away after worn once, rather than to hire washing. Labor here is governed by the amount of gold a man can get per day—when the water is high and they can only average an ounce, the wages are $6 to $8. There are from 15 to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up the [illegible] the smaller ones [illegible] within twenty or thirty miles of the mines. Sailors cannot be hired for $[illegible] per month. There are three religious societies here—Congregational, Baptist, and Catholic. The new Baptist house is to be dedicated next Sunday. The elections for chief justice and other county officers comes off to-morrow. The Mexican settlers here are beginning to speculate by claiming the land, and selling it off for house lots. [illegible] would do better at the [illegible] here than [illegible] [illegible] * * * * *

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The following is a copy of the new liquor bill passed by both [illegible] and not signed by the Governor:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. No person either by himself, clerk, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or intoxicating [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sixty days.

SEC. 2. Any [illegible] of the peace, on complaint made to him in writing, under oath, by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Revised Statutes of this State.

SEC. 3. If the officer's [illegible] search, shall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the penalty and punishment provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 4. All fines and forfeitures provided in this act may be recovered in the mode provided in chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes of this State.

A GOOD SALARY.—It is stated that Captain Bailey, commander of the steamship Panama, plying between Panama and San Francisco receives a salary of $5,000 per annum, exclusive of rations.

CHOLERA.—The St. Louis Union relates the following as a fact, singular as it may appear:

"The town of Hillsboro', Mo., lies about [illegible]ty-five miles southwest of St. Louis. That [illegible] and region of country were entirely exempt from cholera until two or three days subsequent [illegible] the 2d of July, when it broke out and raged with great virulence, carrying off many of the inhabitants of the place. On Saturday night, the [illegible] of July, we had the streets of this city illuminated with innumerable bonfires, for the purpose of freeing the city of cholera. For several days prior to this, the wind had blown from the east; but, on the evening following, it veered around and blew from the northeast. We learn from reliable authority, that directly after the wind shifted, the fumes from the tar and coal, used in the fires here, were distinctly [illegible] by the inhabitants of Hillsboro', and in a day or two after the cholera made its appearance in that town; and now, since the disease has left the country, and the people have commenced once more to move about and inquire into past events, it has been discovered that the cholera ran like a tornado in a direct line from this city to Hillsboro', and onward a distance of thirty miles beyond, confining its ravages to a tract of country not more than three or four miles in width, and extending in a straight line about [illegible] miles to the southwest. This line includes the [illegible] mines near our city, where the disease was [illegible] fully fatal, and from that point onward [illegible] termination, it decreased in its ravages, and [illegible] ter passing Hillsboro', rapidly so. The cholera did not make its appearance on any of the [illegible] the roads through that region of the country, except where they intersected this tract, [illegible] which it passed, and at these junctions it was frequently very bad."

SENATOR BENTON.—So far as we are able to ascertain, from the various sections of the State, Col. Benton is very generally sustained by the counties in which meetings are held for the purpose of giving an expression in [illegible] his appeal. The Constitution gives to the Legislature the power to elect a United States Senator, but is silent in regard to the right of instruction. The great question involved in the resolutions of the last General Assembly, [illegible] tirely foreign to the people of Missouri at the August election of 1848. No doubt the [illegible] people would have decided against the Wilmot proviso, but we question whether they [illegible] have approved of nullification as the [illegible] even were Congress to pass the proviso.—[illegible] Inquirer, Aug. 25th.

"People may say what they will about country air being so good for 'em," said Mr. [illegible] ton, "and how they fat upon it, [illegible] I shall always think it is owin' to the vittles they may do [illegible] [illegible] and other [illegible] [illegible] live on it, but I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" The old lady [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as it might with [illegible] [illegible]. She [illegible] in her opinion, [illegible] their expression [illegible] [illegible]. "It [illegible] as Solomon says," said she, "but I [illegible] [illegible] in a country town all my [illegible] I never heard a turtle singing in the [illegible] I say I never heard it, but it may be so [illegible] I have seen 'em in brooks, [illegible] they perhaps dropped off. I wish some [illegible] great naturals would [illegible] [illegible]" With [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and went to [illegible]

☞ The United States [illegible] [illegible] Military headquarters [illegible] [illegible] and not at San Francisco [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the great commercial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than San Fran[illegible]

NEW YORK.—The Free Soil convention at Utica on Wednesday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] resolves the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were adopted. The [illegible] [illegible] of four candidates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Syracuse [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] session was adjourned to [illegible] [illegible]

RIOT IN LOWELL.—On Sunday evening [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fifteen of the rioters were [illegible] and Comers. [illegible]

The N. H. Statesman, Concord, says—"We understand that Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, Pastor of the South Church in Concord, has accepted the appointment of Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion at Bowdoin College, and the [illegible] Professorship at Dartmouth College, and will enter upon his new duties very soon."

The Providence Journal mentions a schism [illegible] division in the Friends' Yearly Meeting (Hicksite) of Ohio. The subject of [illegible] was the policy of taking a part, as a Society, in the reforms of the day. [illegible] [illegible] in such peaceful assemblies, [illegible] [illegible] the sitting of the meeting, and it is thought that the "reform" party will adopt a separate organization.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Teachers attending the Institute, will call on either of the following gentlemen, H. G. Cole, E. C. Shackley, J. Howe, A. Thayer, William Goodnow, F. Manning, Joel Parkhurst, or J. G. Eveleth, who will direct them to boarding places.

☞ Quite a fracas took place on board the steamer Governor, on her trip from Bangor to Portland, on Wednesday. Some drunken sailors, passengers, drew their knives upon some of the crew; but the vigorous efforts of Capt. Rodgers, enforced in the shape of a stout hickory stick, soon brought them to their senses. During the outbreak, one of the boat's crew got a severe cut on the head.

☞ The editor of the Alta Californian estimates that in November next, the population of that country will consist of 35,000 Americans, 9,000 Californians, and 16,000 of other nations.

The Newburyport Herald says a young man by the name of Glines, belonging to Newbury (Byfield parish,) has just returned home from California, with sixty pounds of gold, worth, $13,000. He came home for the purpose of seeing his gold safe, and receiving the congratulations of his friends, and returns immediately.

He who betrays another's secrets, because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of *friend*; a breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

The Territorial Courts of Minesota have just been opened. Twenty attorneys were admitted to practice, which certainly will be thought a sufficient number for a population of no more than five thousand.

People of mean capacities always despise and ridicule more what is above the reach of their own intellect, than that which is below its standard.

☞ The abolishment of imprisonment for debt, is being agitated in Georgia, and there is a strong feeling evinced in its favor. Recently the measure has been adopted in Virginia.

HOW TO BOIL RICE.—A correspondent of the London Times gives the following directions.—1. Take a measure of rice (either teacup or basin) and wash it in two or three waters: then leave it to soak about twenty minutes. 2. Having poured off the water in which it was soaked, (through a cullender best) put the rice in a saucepan, and add three like measures of water to each measure of rice; throw in some salt (*quant. suf.*) set it on the fire, and by the time it boils the rice will be found to have absorbed all the water, and be nearly dressed. 3. Pour the contents of the saucepan into a cullender, and set that on the saucepan, and let it stand by the side of the fire or on a stove ten or fifteen minutes, covering it well over with a clean towel, which will absorb the steam, and leave the rice dry, white, and large grained.

☞ An old, ragged, red-faced, forlorn-looking Irish woman accosted us with—"Plase, sir, for the luv of heaven, give me a tip to buy bread wid. I am a poor lone woman, and have two young twins to support." "Why, my good woman," we replied, "you seem too old to have twins of your own!" "They are not mine, sir. I am only raisin' 'em." "How old are your twins?" "One of 'em is seven weeks old, and t'other is eight months old, praise God!"—[illegible]

A FATHER IN THE CHURCH.—It is stated in the life of Rev. Thomas Hooker, an eminent New England divine, that among his posterity there are forty-one ministers of the gospel, and forty more who married his female descendants; nine professors, authors and poets; forty who have occupied important public offices; fourteen members of the bar, not included in the preceding, and seventeen doctors of medicine.

DOWN EAST is getting to be "some" if not "all" pumpkins in the way of raising respectable riots. Portland, (Me.) and Lowell, (Mass.) have very recently exhibited the fact that their people yet retain a large share of the ancient spirit of their forefathers.

DEATH OF REV. HENRY COLMAN.—We are grieved to learn by the arrival of the Caledonia, that the Rev. Henry Colman of Salem, died of fever, near London, on the 17th of August. His purpose was, as we understand, to return home in the Caledonia, in which he had already engaged his passage, but he died the day before her departure. Mr. Colman will be mourned by a large circle of attached friends, to whom he was endeared by his many social and amiable qualities. His loss to the agricultural interests of the country will be very great, for no man has enjoyed such facilities for studying European agriculture on all its branches as he had; and his contribution to the science, though already voluminous, were but the earnest of what might have been expected, had his life and health been spared for a few years.—Traveller.

A REMEDY THAT CURES.

Various remedies have been offered and puffed into notice for the CURE of diseases of the *lungs*, and several have been found, no doubt, very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that *none* has proved so successful as *Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. For asthma, shortness of breath, and similar affections*, it may be proved a positive CURE. It has cured asthma in many cases *of ten and twenty years' standing*, after physicians declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains the high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures. The worst cases of asthma, recent but dangerous coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) bronchitis and consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

BE NOT DECEIVED BY IMPOSTERS.—The public should be careful to get the genuine article, as the imitations and counterfeits being put up by those who know nothing of medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely unsafe and dangerous.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and [illegible] Field, South Paris, also by Druggists and Agents generally. [illegible]

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1849.

At market—800 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 53 Cows and Calves, 2300 Sheep and Lambs, and 950 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote extra at $6 00—first quality, $5 75—second, $5 50—third, $5 00.

Stores—Yearlings, $3 to $9—2 years old, $10 to $16—3 years old, $17 to $23.

Working Oxen—Sales at $65, $70, $75, $80.

Cows and Calves—$19, $23, $24, $26, $32.

Swine—3 3-4 to 4c. Retail 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 Fat Hogs 4c.

DEATHS.

In this town, Aug. 29, James Edwin, son of Elbridge and Emeline Bicknell, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The blossom has faded, its fragrance has gone,
While yet in the freshness of balm-breathing morn;
The young bird has folded its pinion and fled,
And infantile beauty lies low with the dead.

What a shadow has fallen o'er childhood's gay mirth;
What a cloud has now come o'er the once cheerful
hearth!
How starts the sad tear-drop to look on the place,
Once filled by a laughing and joyous young face.

In silence and sadness they think on the smile
And the sweet playful tones that were wont to beguile;
Ah, time may bring balm this deep sorrow to heal,
But mem'ry must cherish till love cease to feel.

But ye who are weeping, look up from your tears,
For bright on the storm-cloud the rain-bow appears;
And e'en in your sorrow, you still may lay hold
On a promise more dear and more precious than gold.

The beautiful blossom you laid in the tomb,
To Eden transplanted forever shall bloom;
The bird that has took you hath found him a rest,
For his earth-wearied wing on the Saviour's calm
breast.

H. E. M.

In this town, 10th inst., Georgianna M. daughter of Mr. Orren Daniels, aged 10 years and 9 months.

In this town, 29th ult., Enoch Lincoln, only son of Eleazer and Abigail Dunham, Jr., aged 4 years.

In Norway, 16th inst., Ellen Francis, only child of Edmund and Clarissa Ann, aged 11 months.—12th, Prescott F., only son of Prescott Pike, 11 months.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, CHANDLER HUTCHINSON, then of Augusta, County of Kennebec and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated the fifth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty three, conveyed to Lewis B. Stowell a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Paris in the County of Oxford, which mortgage deed is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 67, page 536; and whereas on the eighteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the said Lewis B. Stowell assigned and transferred said mortgaged premises to me, the undersigned, which assignment is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 66, page 152: therefore, be it known to all concerned, that the undersigned claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises for conditions broken, and gives this public notice to foreclose the same, pursuant to the Statute in such case provided.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Sept. 17, 1849. 3w 20

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, HENRY R[illegible] of Paris in the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one, by his mortgage deed conveyed to the undersigned a certain tract or parcel of land situate in said Paris, which deed of mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, [illegible]; and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, [illegible] the undersigned claims a foreclosure of said premises pursuant to the Statute in such case provided.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Sept. 17, 1849. 3w 20

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the eleventh assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office in Buckfield, on the 15th day of October next.

R. T. PARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Sept. 13, 1849. 20

Medical Notice.

DOCT. R RICHARD CLAY,

W[illegible]

REFERENCES.

I. COOK, M. D., L. L. D., *New York*. W. G. EASTMAN, M. D., L. R. S., *Boston*.

Certificates, and opinions of the press may be seen by calling on Dr. C.

The afflicted are respectfully invited to call.

In symptoms of the Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs, Dr. C. has met with very remarkable success [illegible].

[illegible] weeks, of which due notice will be given.

[illegible] Consultation [illegible]

July 21, 1849. 3m12

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimming and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, among which may be found—

Florence, Devon Braid, Milan Edge, Corded Milan, Corded Brunswick, Coburg, Gimp, Pearl, Braid
Edged Pedal, Jenny Lind, Puzzle Braid,
French Lace, Rutland, Fancy Hyde
land, Coburg Corded, English
Straw, and Colored
Straw Bonnets.

Fancy & Mourning Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Fancy Tabs, Fancy Cravats, Mourning Collars,
Collarette, Standing Collars, Mourning
Veils, White and Col'd Laces,
Bonnet Flowers and
Wreaths.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Pressing
Straw Bonnets.

Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand, and all orders
[illegible]
Bonnets [illegible] & Francis' Store.

SARAH R. MILLETT.

Norway, May 15, 1849. [illegible]

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of HENRY G. CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of TIMOTHY CROCKETT, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue,) to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of MOSES TOWN, Executor of the estate of PETER F. TOWN, late of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased situated in Norway and Greenwood in the County of Oxford aforesaid, as more fully described in his petition on file, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

20 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

SUSANNAH PACKARD, Executrix of the estate of ISAAC PACKARD, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

AMASA HOLMAN, Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN HOLMAN, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

20 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JOB PACKARD, late of Buckfield,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

[illegible] PACKARD.

August 28th, 1849. 20

Woolen, Long and Square SHAWLS,

Scarfs, Mantles & Childrens Shawls

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Bay State Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

THESE GOODS have been improved, even upon [illegible] superior to the [illegible] better in quality [illegible] Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.

Aug. 11, 1849. 13m19

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF BALTIMORE.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH,
25 Doane Street, Boston.
GEO. M. CHALWILL,
General Agent for New England.

SUB AGENCY OF OXFORD COUNTY.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Esq. of Turner, *Agent.* HENRY D. IRISH, Esq., M. D., *Examining Physician.*

Local Board of Trustees for New England Branch:

Daniel Denny, President; C. F. Adams, David S. [illegible], Ephraim Lombard, John Schouler, Col. William S. Baxter, Col. N. A. Thompson, Thomas [illegible], William W. Wright.

Funds sufficient to meet the expected losses of this Branch from its present business, are now invested in New England, under the supervision of the Local Board of Trustees, by whom the securities are held. [illegible] Per order.

GEORGE M. CHALWILL,

[Aug. 11, 1849.—1y.] *General Agent.*

New Fashionable Boot, Shoe, and Cap Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Norway and vicinity that he has opened a Store in Holmes's Building, opposite the Elm House, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S NICE BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDRENS
GAITERS, BUSKINS, and TIES,
Of the latest style and superior workmanship.
—ALSO—
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS
constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice.

G. E. SHATTUCK.

Norway, July 17, 1849. [illegible] 12

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

B. C. CUMMINGS.

Paris, August 28, 1849. 17

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
New Stock for Fall Trade!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Silk and Shawl Store,
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.

5000 NEW CASHMERE SHAWLS, all shapes, sizes, qualities and prices.

50 Packages superior BLACK SILKS, extra width, for Dresses, Visites, Mantillas, &c.

50 Packages DRESS SILKS, fig'd, plain, and striped, in choice cameleon shades.

1000 Plaid, Long and Square SHAWLS, very best styles.

400 Pieces Thibet Cloths and French Merinos, in most admirable colors.

Cases of Thibet Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths and Alpaccas, for dresses.

Cases German, French, and India Satins, all qualities and colors.

Cartons Palm Fig'd Cachmere and Rich Crape Shawls, all colors.

Cartons THIBET and SILK SHAWLS, in black and fancy colors.

300 Pieces Superior Black Bombazines.

Rich black and colored
SILK VELVETS, all widths.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VISITES,
&c. of every pattern and material.
Mourning Shawls & Silk Goods,
of all kinds, to which we ask particular attention.
It is enough to say that from this
Gigantic and Incomparable Assortment
OF
Silk Goods and Shawls,
purchasers will be served with
ANY QUANTITY from a SIXPENCE-WORTH
to a PACKAGE,
and always *at prices entirely beyond the reach of competition.*

Merchants in the Country,
Ladies buying for their Own Use,
AND ALL OTHERS,
are invited to test the advantage of buying at
JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
SILK & SHAWL STORE,
No. 2 MILK STREET,
(A few steps out of Washington Street.)

Sept. 4, 1849. 1s3m18

R. B. JENNINGS,
Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Buckfield and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Bridgham's Hall, over the Post Office, in Buckfield Village, where he will be happy to wait on those who may require the services of a Dentist.

TEETH inserted, from one to a full set, on pivot or plate. Also, filled with Gold foil, Stencil, or Tin foil. Likewise, cleansed. Terms, reasonable.

July 19, 1849. tf 11

FARMERS!
Be Wise To-day!
BY INSURING YOUR CROPS &c.
AGAINST FIRE!

WITH the WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company [illegible] *Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.*, on the most favorable terms, the expense being so very trifling that no Farmer should be so unwise as to delay insurance a single day. In one hour the labor of a year may be lost. Applications received by

W. D. LITTLE.

General Agent for Maine, No. 28 Exchange st. Portland; or Timothy Ludden, Turner; John M. Eustis, Dixfield; O'N W Robinson Jr. East Bethel; Lawson M Coburn, Greenwood; I. T Boothby, South Paris; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Josiah Bailey, Andover; Th's R Little, Danville; Nath Cushman, Mechanic Falls; Nath Perley Livermore; J H Mead, N Bridgton; O'N W Robinson, Waterford; J S Keith, Oxford; S A B Knight, Sweden

August 11, 1849. 1 tf 15

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past favors, would hereby notify his friends and customers that he is constantly making additions to his stock of CLOCKS and WATCHES, new and second hand. Also—A prime assortment of Steel, Silver and Gold mounted

SPECTACLES,

with glasses, concave, convex and coloured. Spectacle glasses, looking glass plates, clock, picture and [illegible] glasses, gold beads, silver and plated spoons, silver pencils, thimbles and purse tubes, britannia teapots, thermometers, umbrellas, butter knives, watch furniture, jewelry, violin strings, &c. &c. &c.

Watches & Clocks carefully repair'd

S. WALTON,

Opposite the Elm House, Norway Village.

August 21, 1849. tf 16

BUCK & WESCOTT'S
CLOTHING STORE
At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which they have received, they hope, by punctual attendance, to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
French, German, and English
BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,
which will be made to order in any style to suit the customer.

All work made to order, warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.

May 11, 1849. 1y 3

D. PORTER STOWELL,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned your petitioners would respectfully represent that the County road leading from Canton Mills through North Hartford to Hall's Mills thence to intersect the County road on the Petition of Daniel Parsons et als. to, or near Robinson's Mills in Sumner, and from thence to Buckfield Village by this route or any other, is unnecessarily hilly and circuitous, that the PLASTIC HAND of Nature points to a decidedly a better route.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honors may view the best route practicable, make such new locations, alterations and discontinuances, or either as the public interest requires.

E. G. HARLOW & 47 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1849:

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible, and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Inn of Noah Bosworth, in Canton, on Thursday, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Canton, Hartford, Sumner and Buckfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Canton, Hartford, Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

19 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

State of Maine,

To the Honorable County Commissioners of Oxford County:

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the town of Dixfield and vicinity, represent that the public travel requires a better highway between Dixfield Village and East Dixfield Village in the County of Oxford, than any now made, and better than the one will be, if made, which was located about two years since on the petition of Nathaniel Kenney and others, and hereby request that a joint view may be had with the Board of Commissioners for Franklin County, (after notifying the town of Dixfield, and the town of Carthage in said Franklin County, and other necessary proceedings,) and a new location in whole or in part made, and such alterations and discontinuances made on any roads leading from one terminus to the other as you shall find the public convenience and necessity may require.

THOMAS J. COX & 39 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1849.

UPON the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received, that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard concerning the matter set forth in their petition, it is ordered, that the Commissioners meet at the [illegible] in Dixfield Village, on [illegible] November A. D. 1849, [illegible] thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; [illegible] hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons interested, by publishing the Petition with this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford, The Chronicle, a newspaper printed at Farmington in the County of Franklin, and in The Age, a newspaper printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, by the Printer to the State, the first publication in each of said papers to be at least thirty days before the said view, and by serving an attested copy of this petition, with this order thereon, upon the Clerks of the towns of Dixfield and Carthage, and by posting up attested copies thereof in each of said towns thirty days at least before said view, and also by serving an attested copy of this petition and order of Court thereon, thirty days at least before said view, on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Franklin, that the Franklin Commissioners may meet the Oxford Commissioners at said time and place and for the purposes above named, that all persons and corporations interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon. 19

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford:

YOUR Petitioners, Inhabitants of said County, would respectfully represent that the road from Mexico to Buckfield is circuitous and hilly, but susceptible of great improvement: We therefore pray your Honors to view said route, beginning at Mexico Corner, thence in the most feasible route to Buckfield Village, and if in your judgment the public good so requires, to locate a County road from said Mexico to said Buckfield, making such alterations in the existing roads and locations as may be necessary.

AFRICA JONES & 137 others.

July 2, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Nezinscot House in Buckfield, on Monday, the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Peru, Dixfield and Mexico, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Peru, Dixfield and Mexico, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

19 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

CURTIS & PERKINS' Wild Cherry Jaundice Bitters,

FOR Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility.

These are a highly valuable [illegible] the bowels, purifying the [illegible] and vigor to the system.

[illegible] are an invaluable remedy for [illegible] Nausea, Vomiting, &c.

Put up in bottles holding [illegible]

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris. [illegible] 19

IRON FOUNDRY,
AND
STOVE WORKS,
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,
BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

DOCT. HUNTER'S
Pulmonary Balsam;
AND
Indian Dyspepsia Pills.

HAVE you tried many medicines, and still does your Cough continue? Do not despair, Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam will do the work. *Try it and live.* All that is asked for it, is a fair trial.—One thing we are entirely certain of: *Any Cough that can be cured at all, this Balsam will most assuredly cure.* In all long standing cases of Lung and Liver Complaints, the Indian Dyspepsia Pills should be used in connection with the Balsam, to be taken as directed for Dyspepsia. Their office is to purify the blood and regulate the stomach and bowels, whilst the Balsam contains the healing properties. In all cases of general debility, the Pills will be found to strengthen instead of weakening the patient. They are perfectly easy in their operation, producing no pain or griping.

INDIAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Habits, Headache, Dizziness, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION,

With Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburning, Bilious Complaints,—producing Headache, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility,—can be remedied, removed and entirely cured by the use of the *Indian Dyspepsia Pills.* These Pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dyspepsia. They are a mild and gentle Cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate duties with regularity.

COSTIVENESS.

Habitual Costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to, do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate instead of removing the complaint.

Let it be remembered that Costiveness is constitutional, and therefore it is absurd to suppose that a few doses of a purgative medicine can remove it.—An entire change of the system must be gradually produced, by taking steadily one or two pills daily, for three or four months. For this purpose, there is no medicine more deservedly popular than the Indian Dyspepsia Pills; while they act as a gentle but searching purgative, it is at the same time carminative, warming and soothing.

Also, in all Bilious Diseases, attended with Pain in the Side and Right Shoulder Blade, with a dull, sallow countenance. In all Diarrhœa, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever and Sick Headache, they are an invaluable remedy.

They will be found the best Family Physic in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the appetite, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state. Price 25 cents per box.

For purifying the Blood, we do not believe these Pills have their equal in the world.

Sold throughout the country by agents; in Paris by J. K. HAMMOND. 1303dlyotf 15

FOR SALE,
$50,000
Worth of Real Estate in the
County of Oxford.

FARM in Paris, containing 100 acres of land, well watered, suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, with a good Orchard and Wood lot, principally hard wood, with a fine growth of young Maple. On the same is a good dwelling House with barn and shed, all in good repair and convenient. It is situated within 3 miles of the St Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, Paris Hill and Hebron Academy, and on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron Academy, and is to be sold cheap.

1 Brick Woolen Factory with 2 sets of Machinery of modern style,—situated in Oxford 1 mile from the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad and 34 miles from Portland. This property is on an excellent location and will be sold or let at a great bargain.

A farm consisting of 60 acres of land, with dwelling house, barn and shed, and thrifty fruit trees, the land being well proportioned for a farmer,—lying 4 miles North of South Paris Village.

25 acres of good land, with dwelling house and barn on the same, situated near Jackson's Mills in Paris,—and near said land an excellent Water-power, suitable for a Factory or Mill, together with eight acres of land and a dam.

62 acres of Wood-land situated 2 miles North of Paris Hill. 30 acres of Wood and Intervale land 1 mile North of South Paris Village on the Little Androscoggin River.

1 good Dwelling-house and shed with one acre of land, situated at Locke's Mills in Greenwood,—a desirable stand for a Mechanic. And also at said Locke's Mills, 1 set of Woolen Machinery at three quarters of its value, and privilege of running the same.

50 acres of wild land 4 miles from the above Village in Greenwood,—very cheap.

1 Water-privilege near North Paris, on the main traveled road to Rumford.

70 acres of Timber and Wood land, lying between Norway and South Paris Villages, and near the Paris Depot.

20 desirable Building lots near said Depot.

The above property is offered at good bargains, the owners expecting to remove from the County immediately; and persons wishing for good farms cheap can now have them on easy terms.

One Farm situated in the town of Paris, lying two miles South of South Paris Village, containing 80 acres of well proportioned mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; and on the same is a house, shed, and barn. Price, $1600.

Also, one Farm lying three miles North of said Village in Paris, containing 55 acres of prime land, including 15 acres of thrifty woodland and a good orchard. This is very pleasantly situated, and will be sold for $800, terms of payment being liberal.

Likewise, a large Farm containing 300 acres of land and prime buildings, lying 2 miles North of said Village. Price $3500. Terms of payment easy.

Also, in South Paris Village, 14 acres of desirable land for house lots, and good buildings on the same, suitable for two families.

Likewise, two small houses and one acre of land situated on the main travelled road from Norway to Bethel, 1 1-2 miles from Norway Village, a desirable location for a Shoemaker or other mechanic.

Also, a good Wood Lot of 45 acres—and 15 acres of pasture land, situated 3 miles Southeast of South Paris Village, and easy road to the Depot.

Also, ten house lots in Norway Village.

—ALSO—

500 Bushels OATS.
300 Bushels of CORN, in the ear.
700 lbs. of WOOL.
35 head of YOUNG CATTLE.
12 Tons GOOD HAY.

For further particulars, enquire at the General Agency Office of WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Sept. 1, 1849. eoptf 19

State of Maine,

AN ACT to provide for taking a State Valuation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of each city, the Selectmen of each town, and the Assessors of each plantation on or before the first day of January next, to return to the Secretary of State, on oath, a true copy of the valuation of such city, town, or plantation, and number of polls upon which the city, town, or plantation tax, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, was assessed, and [illegible] returned, shall [illegible] at the pleasure of the [illegible] valuation thereof shall not [illegible] the term of ten years. [illegible] the duty of the Secretary of [illegible] city, town and plantation, [illegible] upon the adjournment [illegible] Legislature, and publish the same in the [illegible] papers printing the laws of the State sixty days.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

[Approved August 15, 1849.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Aug. 20, 1849.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

E. B. FRENCH, Sec'y of State.

All papers which publish the laws of the State are requested to copy the above to insert [illegible] 18

W. E. DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT [illegible] REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause untouched—but first *loosens the cough, increases the expectoration or spitting*, then removes the cause, *eradicating it completely* from the system, when, as a matter of course, the *cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks (the patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet) it will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promoter of *sensible and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those nauseous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the *sure precursor* of DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs, it is unrivaled—unequaled*. HUNDREDS by it have been snatched from an UNTIMELY GRAVE, and hundreds who *delayed too long its use*, have found, in the advanced state of their disease, that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE is *highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 4 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain MORE CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *weak, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents*.

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, N. Adams, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, stating the best mode of sending it—also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,

The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OR DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat*, &c.

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TESTED BY THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND UNEQUALLED.

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEAKNESS or LAMENESS in the BACK, SIDE, or STOMACH, and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OF STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick, firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be *merely warmed*, but should be COMPLETELY HEATED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

EIGHT REASONS FOR USING

Curtis & Perkins'
Cramp and Pain Killer.

FIRST. It is a certain and unfailing remedy for *Toothache*. If convenient wet a little lint with it, and put it in the cavity of the tooth—hold some of it in the mouth; if there is ague in the face or jaw, bathe with it.

2. It is a cure for *Cramp in the Stomach, Billious Cholic*, &c. Take from half to a whole teaspoonful in sugar, or [illegible], and bathe the stomach or bowels. Repeat the dose if the pain or cramp does not speedily cease.

3. It is the most effectual remedy in the world for all *Rheumatic affections, local pains, darting pains*, &c. in the limbs, back, side, or stomache. Bathe well the part affected, and rub briskly with a coarse cloth. If for pain in the stomach or bowels, proceed as directed for cramp in the stomach or billious cholic.

4. It almost always cures *Headache*. Bathe the head well, and take half a teaspoonful in sugar or molasses.

5. It is the best application that can be made to a *Burn* or a *Scald*—instantaneously extracting the fire—easing the pain and healing without scars.

6. It is a most effectual remedy for *Dysentery* and *Summer Complaints*, giving immediate relief. Treatment—same as in Billious Cholic.

7. It is the best dressing for *cuts, wounds, Sprains and bruises*. Bathe well the parts, or wet two or three thicknesses of cloth and lay on the wound.

8. Though not recommended for any purpose other than [illegible], it undoubtedly the best *Horse Medicine* [illegible] in the world, and may be used with success in all cases of *galls, wounds, sprains, bruises, harness galls, scratches*, &c.

Sold throughout the country by Agents. In Paris, by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. FIELD.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thomaston, Lincoln, Kennebec and St. Lawrence Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
South Paris, July 2, 1849. 1y11

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7x9 to 10x14, glazed and unglazed, for sale by
E. F. HUMPHREY.
South Paris, [illegible] 27, 1849. [illegible]

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine,

ON the Petition of HANNAH BRIGGS, Widow of ELLIS BRIGGS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower out of the estate of said deceased, and also praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
18 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine,

ON the Petition of HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN G. STEVENS, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal property of said deceased is not sufficient to pay his just debts by the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, and therefore praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay said debts, the incidental charges and [illegible]:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said County, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
18 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine,

ON the Petition of JULIA COY, Widow of NATHAN COY, late of Oxford in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
18 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine,

THE Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the estate of HENRY H. PACKARD, late of Woodstock in said County, deceased, having made their Report:

It was Ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at [illegible] in said County, on the eighteenth day of [illegible] of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same [illegible].
18 [illegible]
A true copy—Attest: [illegible]

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

SIMEON LANE, late of Oxford,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
CHARLOTTE LANE.
August 28, 1849. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

SAMUEL HILL, late of [illegible],

in the county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
POLLY HILL.
August 28, 1849. 18

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EDWARD R. BRYANT, late of [illegible],

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—they therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
HEZEKIAH BRYANT,
[illegible] BRYANT.
August 28, 1849. 18

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of

NATHANIEL HUTCHINS,

late of [illegible] [illegible]
JOHN WALKER,
D. R. HASTINGS.
[illegible]

MEN WANTED
TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE
MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber has in press and will shortly publish [illegible]

BY JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

[illegible]

H. MANSFIELD.
[illegible]

Mill for Sale.

A NEW SAW, SHINGLE, and LATH MILL [illegible]

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Co-partnership for Mercantile purposes, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Trains from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Either at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully return their thanks to their Old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently assuring them that they shall not leave dissatisfied.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, [illegible], Cashmeres and [illegible], Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Ladies' [illegible].

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS Alpaccas, Mohair [illegible], [illegible] Silks, [illegible], &c. &c.

BROWN and BLEACH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Wadding, Battings, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, &c.

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets [illegible] and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods [illegible].

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries,

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL,

Sheet Lead, Zinc, [illegible] Leather, [illegible], &c.

Also—LUMBER of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—20,000 lbs. WOOL, 150 Tons of RAGS; 10 Tons of BUTTER; 10,000 Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 51

Brandreth's Pills

ARE curing 200 Cholera patients per day. [illegible]

THE CURE WILL BE CERTAIN.

[illegible]

HOW TO USE THEM IN CHOLERA, &c.

[illegible]

HAVE THEIR LIVES SAVED;

[illegible]

BRANDRETH'S CELEBRATED PILLS.

[illegible]

NO DANGER FROM CHOLERA

[illegible]

BRANDRETH PILLS

[illegible]

COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

B. COY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
South Paris, Me.

[illegible]

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Atlases [illegible]
[illegible]
Paris Hill, Dec. 22, 184[illegible].

DR. SPEAR'S
SO MUCH CELEBRATED
Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Admitted [illegible]

[illegible]

BALM OF LIFE [illegible]

[illegible]

BLOOD PILLS [illegible]

[illegible]

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold also by [illegible], Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris; [illegible]

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
April 15, 1848. [illegible]

WM. M. CUSHMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods
tf NORWAY VILLAGE, Me.

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.
H. WALTON.
tf Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. [illegible]

Lumber!

2500 FEET of GUTTER STUFF, of extra clear Pine, for sale by
E. F. HUMPHREY.
South Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. [illegible]

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.30 A. M. Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.45 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passage for every $500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.
Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington; Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

The 7.30 A. M. Train from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the Stages for Greenwood and Bethel; Rumford and Andover. The 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. trains will connect daily with Stages for Oxford, Norway, South Paris and Paris, West Minot and Buckfield. tf 51

HOWE & CO'S
Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they will run their Express [illegible], between Paris and Portland [illegible].

Leave Paris Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] South Paris, Norway, Oxford, [illegible] and Welchville Villages, to Mechanic Falls, and take the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road to Portland. Returning, leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

They will receive and forward [illegible], valuable parcels, bundles, &c., and will forward from Portland to Boston, by HOWE & CO'S Express, [illegible].

[illegible] orders at either of our Express Offices, viz:—At J. K. Hammond's Store, Paris Hill; [illegible] South Paris; Jeremiah Howe's Store, Norway; at the Post Office, Oxford; [illegible], Welchville [illegible]; [illegible], Mechanic Falls; [illegible] street, [illegible] Portland.
HIRAM HOWE, Jr.
ADDI S. TUTTLE.
Paris, April 25, 1849. tf 51

FARMERS'
Own Insurance Company.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $100,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of losses, without assessment. And having more than 50,000 Members.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

General Agency Office,
NO. 3, BRICK ROW,
Norway Village, Me.

HOUSES, Stores, [illegible], Farms, Wood [illegible], Business Lots, [illegible]

[illegible]

PERKINS & CURTIS'

LIFE BITTERS,

O[illegible]

[illegible]

Sold throughout the country by Agents. In Paris, by J. K. HAMMOND.
July 24, 1849. [illegible]

Land in Andover.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms [illegible] 22 lots of land in that part of Andover, Oxford County, called the Kimball [illegible], containing about 100 acres [illegible]. Terms favorable. Apply to WM. WILLIS, Portland.
Portland, July 10, 1849. [illegible]

STEPHEN EMERY,
COUNSELLOR
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.
Paris, Dec. 1, 1848. tf 31

NEW MEDICINE.
DOCTOR MASTA'S
GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Cholic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhea, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were presented before the public. Its highly distinguished [illegible] at the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, [illegible] to be the best family medicine they have ever used. It is the general [illegible] that they are the [illegible] over all others.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. They are composed entirely of vegetables, [illegible]

[illegible]

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed [illegible]

[illegible]

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. H. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 2[illegible], 1849. tf 31

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of H. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1840. tf

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